

PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE

The Mine Workers' Executive Board Hold a Conference.

SOME ENCOURAGING REPORTS

The Referendum Policy to Be Adopted in the Settlement of the Strike—Any Proposition Deemed of Sufficient Importance Will Be Referred to the Miners.

Columbus, Ohio, July 19.—The national executive board of United Mine Workers had a conference here today. The object of the meeting, as stated by President Ralston, was to size up the entire situation and outline the future policy of the strike. President Ralston, of Ohio, reported a total suspension, practically, of all important mines in Ohio.

President Carson reported 35,000 of the 80,000 miners of Illinois idle. President Knight, of Indiana, reported only a few miners in southern Indiana at work, but they are not producing enough to cause uneasiness.

President Dolan, of the Pittsburg district, reported the mines closed in western Pennsylvania, with the exception of Bearcamp's mine.

The executive board also decided to adopt the referendum policy in the settlement of the strike. The settlements of former strikes by the national officers have usually not pleased the rank and file of the miners.

Any scheme of settlement will be referred back to the miners for approval or disapproval. The national board will weigh every proposition for a settlement carefully, and when one is offered which in their opinion is worthy of special consideration it will be referred to the miners and they will act upon it. If it can be plainly and clearly stated to the miners a vote will be taken on its acceptance, but should its terms be complicated a national convention will be called to meet in this city to pass upon the proposition.

ANSWERING THE APPEAL.

The West Virginia Diggers Join Their Brethren in the Fight.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 19.—Developments of this afternoon and evening in the mining districts of West Virginia warrant the assumption that the strike of the diggers which began with such a rush this morning, will extend within a few hours to a majority of the competitive mines of the State. The hitherto invulnerable Monongah district gives evidence of a general suspension of the diggers in the big vein in this narrow. Of the 2,000 men in this field 800 have struck, and the result of the two meetings held by Debs and his associates will very likely be a general suspension.

The afternoon Debs spoke to 300 miners at Willow Tree, a short distance from the chief Monongah mine. His remarks were quiet but forcible, and were received with great enthusiasm.

After the meeting the men held a secret conference and effected a temporary organization of the diggers of the Monongah district. They will descend upon the small mines in the valley tomorrow.

The operators seem to have lost all hope of inducing their men to remain at work and some of them acknowledge that the indications for a total suspension tomorrow are too favorable to admit of much doubt. The Monongah Company will undoubtedly make an attempt to operate with new men.

Although efforts made to secure a new force were fruitless, it is reliably reported that the miners and officials of some of the concerns are being supplied with arms in the Clarksburg field 200 or 300 diggers will strike tomorrow. The situation in the southern part of the State is without material change. The most conservative estimates place the number of strikers in the State at a little less than 3,000. The deduction is that about 5,000 men are still working.

The Piedmont men seem as firm as ever in their determination to remain at work.

IT REMAINS UNANSWERED.

A Telegram to the President About the Miners' Strike.

The telegram sent to the President Sunday by a number of influential citizens of Pittsburgh, advising him to urge the mine owners to consider the strike, and to advise the settlement of the coal strike, will not be answered. It was announced for the President yesterday that some time ago he had said that if some definite proposition for arbitration was placed before him he would give the matter consideration.

The President does not consider the telegram a definite proposition, but a sentimental plea, which he cannot entertain in his official capacity.

The President desires it to be known that he sympathizes with the unfortunate miners and that he favors the proposition to adjust the differences between the men and the owners by arbitration.

LISTEN TO THE STRIKERS.

Men in the Cannonsburg Mines Induced to Go Out.

Pittsburg, July 19.—One thousand strikers from various mines marched on the Cannonsburg mines this morning at 6 o'clock and induced the men employed there not to go to work. The strikers were cheered by the strains of a brass band, and the non-striker men were induced to go out chiefly by the size of the army of strikers. There was no disorder. The mine-owners pleaded with their employees not to strike, but the men decided to go out. The strikers' officials say that the miners were not overawed by the strikers, but they were anxious to go.

President Dolan left early this morning to attend the meeting of the national executive board at Columbus.

Pumps Out of Order.

The police have reported to the attention of the pump department the following pumps out of order. At the corner of Vermont avenue and L street northwest, Twelfth street and Florida avenue northwest, Third and D streets northwest on Virginia avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets northwest, also the hose-fountain at Fourteenth street and Wedding place northwest.

Saturday and Sunday Excursions to the Country.

The B. & O. R. R. has placed on sale reduced rate excursion tickets, to be sold every Saturday and Sunday during the summer season, valid for return until following Monday, from Washington to points on the Washington Branch as far as Annapolis Junction and points on the Metropolitan Branch and main line as far as Frederick and Clarksburg, W. Va. m2525-tu-th till an31-

THE SUBMISSIVE HOUSE

Continued from First Page.

through each change made in the tariff bill and explained the effect of the Senate amendments and the points agreed to and rejected by the conference committee.

Concerning the sugar schedule, in which nearly every member was interested, Mr. Dingley explained that by the arrangements reported by the conference committee, about \$5,000,000 increase of revenue would be realized, as the increase had been placed on raw sugars at the point where revenue would be received, and at the same time the beet sugar industry will receive substantial benefit. He stated that the amount of the differential duty remains in reality just the same as in the bill which passed the House.

As Mr. Dingley proceeded the members of the House gathered around him. It was an interesting scene, with Mr. Dingley in the role of professor, explaining his pupils in lessons on tariff. Some of the listeners perched themselves on desks, others sat in chairs, but the majority crowded in the aisles.

Mr. Dingley repeated the rejection of the present revenue bill by the Senate, which, if it had been allowed to remain, would have saved \$25,000,000 to the United States Treasury. A reference to the elimination of the stamp tax brought a question from Mr. Todd of Michigan as to whether or not the Republicans confessed that they abandoned the idea of taxing the "stock gamblers" of Wall street.

Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin and Mr. Johnson of Indiana were not apt pupils. They could not see through the complex explanation of Mr. Dingley, and abandoned the idea of taxing the "stock gamblers" of Wall street.

The executive board also decided to adopt the referendum policy in the settlement of the strike. The settlements of former strikes by the national officers have usually not pleased the rank and file of the miners.

Any scheme of settlement will be referred back to the miners for approval or disapproval. The national board will weigh every proposition for a settlement carefully, and when one is offered which in their opinion is worthy of special consideration it will be referred to the miners and they will act upon it. If it can be plainly and clearly stated to the miners a vote will be taken on its acceptance, but should its terms be complicated a national convention will be called to meet in this city to pass upon the proposition.

ANSWERING THE APPEAL.

The West Virginia Diggers Join Their Brethren in the Fight.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 19.—Developments of this afternoon and evening in the mining districts of West Virginia warrant the assumption that the strike of the diggers which began with such a rush this morning, will extend within a few hours to a majority of the competitive mines of the State. The hitherto invulnerable Monongah district gives evidence of a general suspension of the diggers in the big vein in this narrow. Of the 2,000 men in this field 800 have struck, and the result of the two meetings held by Debs and his associates will very likely be a general suspension.

The afternoon Debs spoke to 300 miners at Willow Tree, a short distance from the chief Monongah mine. His remarks were quiet but forcible, and were received with great enthusiasm.

After the meeting the men held a secret conference and effected a temporary organization of the diggers of the Monongah district. They will descend upon the small mines in the valley tomorrow.

The operators seem to have lost all hope of inducing their men to remain at work and some of them acknowledge that the indications for a total suspension tomorrow are too favorable to admit of much doubt. The Monongah Company will undoubtedly make an attempt to operate with new men.

Although efforts made to secure a new force were fruitless, it is reliably reported that the miners and officials of some of the concerns are being supplied with arms in the Clarksburg field 200 or 300 diggers will strike tomorrow. The situation in the southern part of the State is without material change. The most conservative estimates place the number of strikers in the State at a little less than 3,000. The deduction is that about 5,000 men are still working.

The Piedmont men seem as firm as ever in their determination to remain at work.

IT REMAINS UNANSWERED.

A Telegram to the President About the Miners' Strike.

The telegram sent to the President Sunday by a number of influential citizens of Pittsburgh, advising him to urge the mine owners to consider the strike, and to advise the settlement of the coal strike, will not be answered. It was announced for the President yesterday that some time ago he had said that if some definite proposition for arbitration was placed before him he would give the matter consideration.

The President does not consider the telegram a definite proposition, but a sentimental plea, which he cannot entertain in his official capacity.

The President desires it to be known that he sympathizes with the unfortunate miners and that he favors the proposition to adjust the differences between the men and the owners by arbitration.

LISTEN TO THE STRIKERS.

Men in the Cannonsburg Mines Induced to Go Out.

Pittsburg, July 19.—One thousand strikers from various mines marched on the Cannonsburg mines this morning at 6 o'clock and induced the men employed there not to go to work. The strikers were cheered by the strains of a brass band, and the non-striker men were induced to go out chiefly by the size of the army of strikers. There was no disorder. The mine-owners pleaded with their employees not to strike, but the men decided to go out. The strikers' officials say that the miners were not overawed by the strikers, but they were anxious to go.

President Dolan left early this morning to attend the meeting of the national executive board at Columbus.

Pumps Out of Order.

The police have reported to the attention of the pump department the following pumps out of order. At the corner of Vermont avenue and L street northwest, Twelfth street and Florida avenue northwest, Third and D streets northwest on Virginia avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets northwest, also the hose-fountain at Fourteenth street and Wedding place northwest.

Saturday and Sunday Excursions to the Country.

The B. & O. R. R. has placed on sale reduced rate excursion tickets, to be sold every Saturday and Sunday during the summer season, valid for return until following Monday, from Washington to points on the Washington Branch as far as Annapolis Junction and points on the Metropolitan Branch and main line as far as Frederick and Clarksburg, W. Va. m2525-tu-th till an31-

earth. It would not open a single market to our producers, but it would open a market to a foreign customer, and domestic consumption could not be increased by raising the cost of our own wares to people without money to buy the present output at existing prices.

He declared that it is not unprofitable to raise a proper share of the revenue by a tax on wool, sugar, hides, lumber and other products of the South and West, but denounced the efforts of those who, claiming to be Democrats, sought to add to the enormous bill by taxes on products of their own section and export bounties.

In a game of grab all and steal all by protective tariffs the South and West would go to the wall, as the products of the East were such as the world had for sale, while the products of the South and West were such as the world must buy.

The most indefensible policy, he declared, was that of those who denounced the bill as infamous and a blot for trusts and yet declined to vote for or against it.

That a desire to emphasize the money question as the question of the tariff, as a grave burden upon the people, he referred to the bill Democrats getting their reward now in a high tariff, against which they had voted. This was done for them by their friends and allies the Republicans. (Cf. Kerry stood for the Wilson bill, and in conclusion said that what we wanted was not a bill for 75,000,000 of people, but a bill for 75,000,000 of people, but a bill for 75,000,000 of people.)

It was fundamental among Democratic doctrines that tariff taxes could not be laid for other than revenue purposes. He promised that nothing which he could say would change the result. Nothing which anyone could say would change a single vote. The final decision upon the question will be made by the 15,000,000 of people, not by the members of the House.

Mr. Latham of Texas began to discuss the bill from the standpoint of its being an "aggravated continuance of war taxation," and this, too, in the dawn of the twentieth century. The word "aggravated" was a sufficient condemnation of the bill; it permeated it. "It may be," he said, "that in certain localities a temporary and spurious prosperity will ensue, special interests may be protected, but the people as a whole will be impoverished through increased taxation." (Applause.)

He was not a pessimist, nor an alarmist, but he believed that very evil consequences would follow a law like this, which meant more labor for the laborer and less for the capitalists. The tariff might be expected to result in a great deal of making bricks without straw. Mathematically, scarce money plus high taxes could never create prosperity. (Applause.)

Mr. Latham said that he believed the extra session was called to distract the public attention from the tariff question. In a tribute to the power of the press he said that one of the most remarkable things of late days was that all of the press had been forced to pay tribute to the force, power, and control of the tariff. (Applause.)

Mr. Fleming of Georgia argued that a tax upon imports was a tax on exports, because every obstacle to the incoming foreign trade was an obstacle to the outgoing trade. He said that the tariff was a tax on exports, and that the tariff was a tax on exports, and that the tariff was a tax on exports.

Mr. Handy of Delaware made one of the brightest speeches of the day. He said that the campaign was not fought on the need of a revision of the tariff. That victory, too, it must be remembered, was secured largely by the gold Democrats. The gold Democrats were not in the majority, but they were in the majority, and they were in the majority, and they were in the majority.

Mr. Fleming attacked the bill from the point of view that one of the inherent defects of every tariff bill was its class and sectionalism. He also considered a great many of the evils which flowed from that fatal defect.

Mr. Handy of Delaware made one of the brightest speeches of the day. He said that the campaign was not fought on the need of a revision of the tariff. That victory, too, it must be remembered, was secured largely by the gold Democrats. The gold Democrats were not in the majority, but they were in the majority, and they were in the majority, and they were in the majority.

Mr. Kelley of South Dakota protested against the duty of 1-1/2 cents a pound on lead ore, which meant an ad valorem rate of 150 per cent; on pig lead the duty was 50 per cent. All this was antagonistic to the interests of the miners, he said, was evidently done in the interest of the German-American mills of Mexico. Mr. Kelley warmly denounced the People's party and himself from the charge made by one of the speakers that those who failed to vote against the bill were moral cowards.

Mr. Grosvenor replied to this argument by saying that the lead tariffs were suggested by Populist Senators. Mr. J. Hamilton Lewis asked Mr. Grosvenor if it was true that the lead tariff would clear something like \$5,000,000 on the deal.

Mr. Grosvenor—I do not know and I do not care. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lewis—a remark which characterized the House of Representatives, the gentleman from Ohio belongs. (Laughter and applause.)

At 6 p. m. the House took a recess until 8 p. m. The argument of the Democratic party against the bill was resumed shortly after 8 p. m. A slight change in the House or Senate always has a special charm for Washingtonians, and, therefore, there was a very enthusiastic response to the statement made in the afternoon papers that the remainder of the day's session would be devoted to the pathetic blaze of electricity. The galleries were jammed, notwithstanding the warmth of the session and the subject.

The ladies' galleries were as usual particularly attractive, and it being a decorative session, there were hundreds of gay shirt waists, frocks, skirts, etc., to lighten up the scene and make one forget the omnipresent calorine. It was a splendid, animating and inspiring atmosphere in which the speakers found their selves. The speeches were, with the exception of Mr. Bailey's, so moderate in tone that they were able to reach a vote at 10 p. m.

Mr. Bailey suggested 11 p. m.

Mr. Dingley reserved out of this time a quarter or a half hour to reply for the Republican side.

Mr. Bailey, under those circumstances,

would not consent to any hand and foot vote for or against the bill, but thought that it could be had at 11 p. m.

The argument was opened by Mr. McDowell of Ohio. Mr. McDowell only had ten minutes, and was cut off just at the time when he was warming up to the subject. He considered, however, very fully that the Republican party had played the people false already. It was not necessary, he said, to show that the promises of prosperity had not been fulfilled. All this was evident now after four months since the opening of Congress. The conditions were now just as disastrous as they were before the election. Mr. McDowell was proceeding to arraign the opposition for its failure and the consequent effect of this failure on the people when the hammer fell. Mr. McDowell, however, will, however, appear in full in the Record. In fact, Mr. Dingley has agreed to the printing of speeches as made and extended.

Col. Perry, of Kentucky, made the next address, a very short but pointed one. He stood for a tariff for revenue only. He criticized the present tariff as being a tariff as a grave burden upon the people. He referred to the bill Democrats getting their reward now in a high tariff, against which they had voted. This was done for them by their friends and allies the Republicans. (Cf. Kerry stood for the Wilson bill, and in conclusion said that what we wanted was not a bill for 75,000,000 of people, but a bill for 75,000,000 of people, but a bill for 75,000,000 of people.)

It was fundamental among Democratic doctrines that tariff taxes could not be laid for other than revenue purposes. He promised that nothing which he could say would change the result. Nothing which anyone could say would change a single vote. The final decision upon the question will be made by the 15,000,000 of people, not by the members of the House.

Mr. Latham of Texas began to discuss the bill from the standpoint of its being an "aggravated continuance of war taxation," and this, too, in the dawn of the twentieth century. The word "aggravated" was a sufficient condemnation of the bill; it permeated it. "It may be," he said, "that in certain localities a temporary and spurious prosperity will ensue, special interests may be protected, but the people as a whole will be impoverished through increased taxation." (Applause.)

He was not a pessimist, nor an alarmist, but he believed that very evil consequences would follow a law like this, which meant more labor for the laborer and less for the capitalists. The tariff might be expected to result in a great deal of making bricks without straw. Mathematically, scarce money plus high taxes could never create prosperity. (Applause.)

Mr. Latham said that he believed the extra session was called to distract the public attention from the tariff question. In a tribute to the power of the press he said that one of the most remarkable things of late days was that all of the press had been forced to pay tribute to the force, power, and control of the tariff. (Applause.)

Mr. Fleming of Georgia argued that a tax upon imports was a tax on exports, because every obstacle to the incoming foreign trade was an obstacle to the outgoing trade. He said that the tariff was a tax on exports, and that the tariff was a tax on exports, and that the tariff was a tax on exports.

Mr. Handy of Delaware made one of the brightest speeches of the day. He said that the campaign was not fought on the need of a revision of the tariff. That victory, too, it must be remembered, was secured largely by the gold Democrats. The gold Democrats were not in the majority, but they were in the majority, and they were in the majority, and they were in the majority.

Mr. Kelley of South Dakota protested against the duty of 1-1/2 cents a pound on lead ore, which meant an ad valorem rate of 150 per cent; on pig lead the duty was 50 per cent. All this was antagonistic to the interests of the miners, he said, was evidently done in the interest of the German-American mills of Mexico. Mr. Kelley warmly denounced the People's party and himself from the charge made by one of the speakers that those who failed to vote against the bill were moral cowards.

Mr. Grosvenor replied to this argument by saying that the lead tariffs were suggested by Populist Senators. Mr. J. Hamilton Lewis asked Mr. Grosvenor if it was true that the lead tariff would clear something like \$5,000,000 on the deal.

Mr. Grosvenor—I do not know and I do not care. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lewis—a remark which characterized the House of Representatives, the gentleman from Ohio belongs. (Laughter and applause.)

At 6 p. m. the House took a recess until 8 p. m. The argument of the Democratic party against the bill was resumed shortly after 8 p. m. A slight change in the House or Senate always has a special charm for Washingtonians, and, therefore, there was a very enthusiastic response to the statement made in the afternoon papers that the remainder of the day's session would be devoted to the pathetic blaze of electricity. The galleries were jammed, notwithstanding the warmth of the session and the subject.

The ladies' galleries were as usual particularly attractive, and it being a decorative session, there were hundreds of gay shirt waists, frocks, skirts, etc., to lighten up the scene and make one forget the omnipresent calorine. It was a splendid, animating and inspiring atmosphere in which the speakers found their selves. The speeches were, with the exception of Mr. Bailey's, so moderate in tone that they were able to reach a vote at 10 p. m.

Mr. Bailey suggested 11 p. m.

Mr. Dingley reserved out of this time a quarter or a half hour to reply for the Republican side.

Mr. Bailey, under those circumstances,

would not consent to any hand and foot vote for or against the bill, but thought that it could be had at 11 p. m.

The argument was opened by Mr. McDowell of Ohio. Mr. McDowell only had ten minutes, and was cut off just at the time when he was warming up to the subject. He considered, however, very fully that the Republican party had played the people false already. It was not necessary, he said, to show that the promises of prosperity had not been fulfilled. All this was evident now after four months since the opening of Congress. The conditions were now just as disastrous as they were before the election. Mr. McDowell was proceeding to arraign the opposition for its failure and the consequent effect of this failure on the people when the hammer fell. Mr. McDowell, however, will, however, appear in full in the Record. In fact, Mr. Dingley has agreed to the printing of speeches as made and extended.

Col. Perry, of Kentucky, made the next address, a very short but pointed one. He stood for a tariff for revenue only. He criticized the present tariff as being a tariff as a grave burden upon the people. He referred to the bill Democrats getting their reward now in a high tariff, against which they had voted. This was done for them by their friends and allies the Republicans. (Cf. Kerry stood for the Wilson bill, and in conclusion said that what we wanted was not a bill for 75,000,000 of people, but a bill for 75,000,000 of people, but a bill for 75,000,000 of people.)

It was fundamental among Democratic doctrines that tariff taxes could not be laid for other than revenue purposes. He promised that nothing which he could say would change the result. Nothing which anyone could say would change a single vote. The final decision upon the question will be made by the 15,000,000 of people, not by the members of the House.

Mr. Latham of Texas began to discuss the bill from the standpoint of its being an "aggravated continuance of war taxation," and this, too, in the dawn of the twentieth century. The word "aggravated" was a sufficient condemnation of the bill; it permeated it. "It may be," he said, "that in certain localities a temporary and spurious prosperity will ensue, special interests may be protected, but the people as a whole will be impoverished through increased taxation." (Applause.)

He was not a pessimist, nor an alarmist, but he believed that very evil consequences would follow a law like this, which meant more labor for the laborer and less for the capitalists. The tariff might be expected to result in a great deal of making bricks without straw. Mathematically, scarce money plus high taxes could never create prosperity. (Applause.)

Mr. Latham said that he believed the extra session was called to distract the public attention from the tariff question. In a tribute to the power of the press he said that one of the most remarkable things of late days was that all of the press had been forced to pay tribute to the force, power, and control of the tariff. (Applause.)

Mr. Fleming of Georgia argued that a tax upon imports was a tax on exports, because every obstacle to the incoming foreign trade was an obstacle to the outgoing trade. He said that the tariff was a tax on exports, and that the tariff was a tax on exports, and that the tariff was a tax on exports.

Mr. Handy of Delaware made one of the brightest speeches of the day. He said that the campaign was not fought on the need of a revision of the tariff. That victory, too, it must be remembered, was secured largely by the gold Democrats. The gold Democrats were not in the majority, but they were in the majority, and they were in the majority, and they were in the majority.

Mr. Kelley of South Dakota protested against the duty of 1-1/2 cents a pound on lead ore, which meant an ad valorem rate of 150 per cent; on pig lead the duty was 50 per cent. All this was antagonistic to the interests of the miners, he said, was evidently done in the interest of the German-American mills of Mexico. Mr. Kelley warmly denounced the People's party and himself from the charge made by one of the speakers that those who failed to vote against the bill were moral cowards.

Mr. Grosvenor replied to this argument by saying that the lead tariffs were suggested by Populist Senators. Mr. J. Hamilton Lewis asked Mr. Grosvenor if it was true that the lead tariff would clear something like \$5,000,000 on the deal.

Mr. Grosvenor—I do not know and I do not care. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lewis—a remark which characterized the House of Representatives, the gentleman from Ohio belongs. (Laughter and applause.)

At 6 p. m. the House took a recess until 8 p. m. The argument of the Democratic party against the bill was resumed shortly after 8 p. m. A slight change in the House or Senate always has a special charm for Washingtonians, and, therefore, there was a very enthusiastic response to the statement made in the afternoon papers that the remainder of the day's session would be devoted to the pathetic blaze of electricity. The galleries were jammed, notwithstanding the warmth of the session and the subject.

The ladies' galleries were as usual particularly attractive, and it being a decorative session, there were hundreds of gay shirt waists, frocks, skirts, etc., to lighten up the scene and make one forget the omnipresent calorine. It was a splendid, animating and inspiring atmosphere in which the speakers found their selves. The speeches were, with the exception of Mr. Bailey's, so moderate in tone that they were able to reach a vote at 10 p. m.

Mr. Bailey suggested 11 p. m.

Mr. Dingley reserved out of this time a quarter or a half hour to reply for the Republican side.

Mr. Bailey, under those circumstances,

Truth

The Crowning Virtue.

Every day for years has this paper contained the autograph testimonial of some sufferer who, through joy at being again well, desired to express his or her gratitude to

Dr. Walker

1411 Penna. Ave. Adj. Willard's Hotel.

And at the same time let the world know of the skill this eminent physician has over obscure and obstinate diseases of long standing.

Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness, Failing Energy, Lack of Memory, Physical Decay, Prematureness.

Arising from Indigestion, Excess of Fatigue, Depletion of the System, Loss of Sleep, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Loss of Vigor, Loss of Strength, Loss of Endurance, Loss of Stamina, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Health, Loss of Life.

Blood and Skin Diseases. All forms affecting Face, Nose, Throat, Skin, Hair, Eyes, Ears, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Intestines, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate, Uterus, Vagina, etc.

Kidney and Urinary Complaints, Painful, Difficult, Too Frequent, Milky or Bloody Urine positively cured.

\$5.00 A MONTH

Is the highest fee charged, including medicine. Daily office hours, 10 to 5; Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, till 8 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 12.

CONSULTATION FREE.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC AND DANCING

Congress Heights

This Evening from 6 to 10,

and every evening hereafter until October. Music by the members of the United States Marine Band. Come up to the large oak grove and get cool.

South. I will vote for its protection. (Applause.)

Mr. Latham—What about cotton and sugar? (Applause.)

Mr. Kelley—What about Georgia? (Applause.)

Mr. Latham—What about Georgia? (Applause.)

Mr. Kelley—What about Georgia? (Applause.)

Mr. Latham—What about Georgia? (Applause.)

Mr. Kelley—What about Georgia? (Applause